



Established July 2, 1856.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY—Variable winds, unsettled weather. Last 24 hours' rainfall .02; temperature, max. 82, min. 73.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4.125 Cents; Per Ton, \$82.50; 88 Analysis Beets, 10s 2 1-4d; Per Ton, \$83.80

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## RIVAL ARMIES MANEUVERING

**Linevitch Marching Troops From Vladivostok to Divert Kuroki From Mukden.**

**Japanese Enveloping Kuropatkin and Preparing for the Grand Coup at Liaoyang and Mukden. Use Railway to Mobilize Troops.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LIAOYANG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are massing in the direction of Saimatsza. A column is also ascending the valley of the Liao river for the purpose of flanking Liaoyang. Reconnoitering parties have had skirmishes.

RUSSIAN FLANKING MOVEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—General Sinevitch is marching troops from Vladivostok to divert Gen. Kuroki from the rear of Mukden.

JAPANESE TACTICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are using the Shanhaikuan-Yinkow railway for mobilizing troops to attack Simuntun, 30 miles west.

The movements of Japanese armies as reported in the above dispatches indicate an attempt on their part to completely isolate the narrow strip of territory in which are situated Liaoyang and Mukden. At either side of the railway, which runs northward from Port Arthur through Liaoyang and Mukden to Harbin, are high mountain ranges. From Simucheng to Hishoyeng, on the eastern mountain range, the Japanese hold all of the mountain passes. Eastward of Hishoyeng, a point fifty miles directly east of Liaoyang, is another mountain pass through which the Japanese would have to go in order to get farther north and then bend to the westward to cross the railway north of Mukden and isolate that point. This latter pass contains Saimatsza (or Sa-ma-chi) which has been held by the Russians.

The Liao river extends directly north of Yinkow for a great distance, almost parallel to the railway and passing about thirty miles west of Mukden. On the Liao river, about thirty-five or forty miles northwest of Mukden is Simuntun (or Shin-min-tun). This place is also the terminus of a railway stretching northward from Shanghai-kwan. In order to send troops over this railway from Yinkow to Simuntun the Japanese must control a great territory which has hitherto been occupied by small bodies of Russians and heavily garrisoned by Chinese troops.

Should the Japanese capture both of these places and the eastern and western armies then march on the railway and meet above Mukden they would not only outflank the Russians but would have Mukden and Liaoyang isolated in much the same manner as they now have Port Arthur.

A naval demonstration against Vladivostok, or the landing of another Japanese force in northeastern Siberia, would compel Linevitch to return to his base.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, Aug. 9.—The Japanese have renewed their attack on Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—General Stoessel, commanding Port Arthur forces, estimates that the Japanese force attacking Port Arthur is 70,000 strong. The Japanese are believed to have already lost 23,000 men in their attacks on Port Arthur.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—England protests against Russia's definition of contraband of war and refuses to accept monetary indemnity for the loss of the steamer Knight Commander. Great Britain insists on the establishment of a broad principle that will competently protect the ships of neutral nations.

## VIOLENCE CAUSED BY A SPREADING STRIKE

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 10.—A mob of 200 men stopped a train near here and drove seventy-five strike-breakers out of a car.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—There was rioting in the stockyards district last night. One hundred shots were exchanged with the police but no one was hurt.

## LORD CURZON WILL AGAIN BE THE VICEROY OF INDIA



VICEROY CURZON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—King Edward has sanctioned the reappointment of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India.

## TURKS MASSACRE THE ARMENIANS BY HUNDREDS

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Turks have destroyed five Armenian villages, butchering several hundred men and committing outrages on the women.

## GREAT FIRE IN VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 10.—Fire has destroyed a portion of the Albion Ironworks and fifty residences near by.

## LEISHMAN MAY LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It is stated today that United States Minister Leishman may leave Constantinople.

## DEATH OF VEST.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Ex-Senator Vest died today.

## WIRELESS PICKS UP SOLACE 140 MILES FROM THIS PORT

**Receives a Second Message After Transport Had Sighted Kauai—Could Not Answer Because of Delicacy of Local Adjustments.**

The naval transport Solace made her presence in the neighborhood of Honolulu known yesterday afternoon by means of wireless telegraphy. At about half past three the Honolulu wireless station was surprised to find its communication with other islands interrupted by outside waves. These were read and proved to be a message stating that the U. S. S. Solace was at that time about 140 miles west of this port. The message gave the latitude and longitude of the vessel. Several other signals were received from the transport but as the instruments at the Honolulu station are so much more delicately adjusted than those on the Solace no replies could be sent. At 5:30 p. m. the Solace reported as follows: "Island of Kauai sighted but no reply to our signals." Another message arrived in the midst of another from one of the islands with the result that nothing was obtained from the jumble.

## GETTING DOWN TO WORK ON THE NEW COUNTY ACT

**A Native Visitor Talks the Usual Thing About Centralization and Thinks County Government Would be Honest—Considering Sections.**

The County Act commission, having devoted several meetings to listening to views on county matters from prominent citizens of all political faiths, got down to earnest work last night in pruning the County Act passed by the legislature of 1903.

A native was the only spectator present, and at the conclusion of the commission's pruning of the act he was asked for his views on the subject.

"After having read the statements made here by prominent citizens," said he, "I am very strongly in favor of an elective Board of Supervisors. If the supervisors were appointed it would destroy the intent of county government."

"I confess that I really don't know anything of county government, for it is something new to us here, but from arguments I have heard advanced I think it is due to us Hawaiians or as others would like to say—'Americans'—to give us the right of enjoying the privileges of Americans."

"With regard to the appointive power, that would give the Governor too much power. I believe that is one of the features not wanted—centralization of power. I think the idea of county government is to decentralize power. We have had enough of centralization of power."

"I go on the provision of the Organic Act that the Boards to be appointed by the Governor mean those Boards already in existence. I think it means road boards, etc. I think the Board of Supervisors must be elected to perfectly conform to the intent of the Organic Act."

"I think the counties should have the control of the schools and health matters."

"Would you take health matters out of the control of a centralized board?" was asked of the speaker.

"Well, I'm not sure of what is done in the States."

"The conditions here are far different from those in the States," said Chairman Cooper. "We have to grapple with health matters coming from foreign countries."

"Well, then, I believe that each county should look after its own health matters subject to a Territorial board."

"I do not believe in appealing to Congress but believe we should work out our own salvation here, because by appealing to Congress for every little thing makes this Territory like a little child always crying out for milk and candy to Congress when it can be had here."

"Have you any fear as to an efficient, economic administration under county law?" was asked.

"Nothing to fear about that," was the reply.

DIVIDING THE DISTRICTS.

The Commission took up the further consideration of the County Act passed by the Legislature of 1903, beginning with Chapter 2 concerning the division of the counties into districts.

Mr. Watson thought Oahu should be divided into districts as known in the law, so that the description of the boundaries should appear. The same was thought advisable for districts on the other islands.

Mr. Watson proposed that the districts therein referred to shall be as now defined and existing by law. This was carried unanimously.

Chapter 3, referring to the general powers of counties, specifying that Boards of Supervisors should exercise the powers conferred.

Section 4, in which it was stated that "each of the several counties shall be a body co-operate and politic and have the powers specified in this act and such other powers as are necessarily

implied," was discussed at length. Chairman Cooper did not like to have any portion of the act go in by implication. Mr. Watson thought it would be too great a task for the commission to attempt to go into the details of duties that might arise for the various officers. Mr. Stewart thought that the implied phrase would tend to enlarge the powers directly given. Mr. Cooper believed this would involve a danger. Under the implied form the power would be given Boards of Supervisors to grant a franchise because of the claim of an inherent right to give the privilege.

Mr. Cooper thought that under the implied form one county would claim it could levy taxes not directly empowered by the act. The question of bonding could also be implied under the wording of the clause. Mr. Watson suggested that the section end as follows: "And such other powers as are necessary or incident thereto."

Mr. Cooper suggested the sentence, "and such other powers as are necessarily implied therefrom."

This idea prevailed. The portion of the chapter conferring the power on counties to "levy and collect taxes" was stricken out.

Mr. Cooper did not see the relevancy of the paragraph which read: "All officers of each of said counties are charged with notice of the condition of its treasury, and the extent of the claims against the same." Mr. Stewart found the same expression used in the county act of California. Mr. Stewart said the California act had been entrusted to him for the use of the Commission by P. H. Burnette. The Commission could see no good use for the paragraph and it was stricken out.

The remaining sections, 8, 9 and 10, which properly came under the head of liabilities of officers, were dropped out temporarily to be put into the proper place.

Chapter 4, relating to county seats, wherein it was stated, "no county seat shall be changed or removed, unless two-thirds of the qualified electors of the county voting on the proposition at a general election shall vote in favor of such removal," and "whenever there shall be presented to the Board of Supervisors a petition, signed by the qualified electors in number equal to a majority of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, the Board shall submit the question at the next general election of the qualified electors of such county."

Mr. Watson did not agree with this and at one election the voters of Lahaina, for instance, could bring up the question and those of Wailuku the next time and so on. He thought that such a condition should not be encouraged by the Commission and the percentage of votes required should be at least thirty per cent of the voters to present such a petition. This percentage was adopted.

It was decided to abolish the word "titles" with which each part of the act was opened, as having no real connection with the act.

The Commission then reached the section which has become debatable—the question of the election or appointment of the Boards of Supervisors, and adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

## KUHIO WILL GO TO HAWAII

Delegate Kuhio will leave next week for Hilo where he has been invited by Stephen Desha to attend a luau. Acting-Governor Atkinson has been invited but may not find time to leave Honolulu. Kuhio may remain in Hilo until the convention meets there the first week in September.